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DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



INTERIM REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE

DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE

YEAR 1943.

Once again, the Ministry of Health has required that the Report on the Health of the District shall be presented in an abbreviated interim form.

Under the Section on Infectious Disease comparison is made with the preceding year and it is noted:- the rise in frequency of Measles in common with the Larger Area generally, the continued high average for Scarlet Fever and the drop in Diphtheria, associated, unfortunately, with two fatal cases.

Vital Statistics show that the Birth Rate is higher than that of the Country generally while the Death Rate gives an average return.

The Sanitary Inspector has reported on the principal Sanitary Services. In his report, attention is directed to the Water Supplies and the needs for early future expansion and extension.

The Medical Officer of Health takes this opportunity of thanking your Sanitary Inspector for his close co-operation during the Year and for his part in the compilation of this Report.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area (in Acres) 53,000.

Estimated Population (mid.year 1944) 8,015.

Number of Inhabited Houses as at 31st Dec.1943 - 2,030.
(according to Rate Book)

Sum represented by 1d rate - £177. Rateable Value £41,890.

Extracts from vital Statistics.

Live Births:-

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	81.	71.	152.
Illegitimate.	<u>7.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>11.</u>
Totals.	<u>88.</u>	<u>75.</u>	<u>163.</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population - 20.3

" " " " " " " - England & Wales - 16.5

Still Births:-

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	5.	2.	7.
Illegitimate.	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals.	<u>5.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>7.</u>

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births = 41.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Deaths:-	47.	50.	97.

Death rate per 1,000 of population = 12.1,

" " " " " " " England & Wales = 12.1

Infantile Mortality :-

All infants per 1,000 Live Births = 49.0

" " " " " " " England & Wales = 49.0

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births = 46.0

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births = 91.00

Total number of Infant Deaths	Legitimate	=	7.
	Illegitimate	=	<u>1.</u>
	Total	=	<u>8.</u>

Deaths from

Cancer (all ages)	9.
Measles (all ages)	-
Whooping Cough	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-

Maternal Mortality.

Under this heading there were two deaths.

Chief causes of death.

Tuberculosis (all forms)	5.
Diphtheria	2.
Influenza	4.
Cancer	9.
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	10.
Heart Disease & Circulatory Disturbances	31.
Respiratory Diseases	13.
Nephritis	3.
Premature Birth etc.	7.
Violence	3.

Ambulance.

This is under the control of a Joint Committee with representatives from the Market Drayton, Drayton, and (part of) the Newcastle Rural Authorities.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The Sanitary Inspector reports :-

WATER SUPPLIES.

Ightfield Supply.

This scheme serves the area of Ightfield Parish and includes Calverhall and Moreton Wood.

Consumption 13,000 gallons per day.

Pumping capacity (automatic electric)

No.1.Pump - 2,000 gallons per hour.

No.2.Pump - 1,000 " " "

It is estimated that the present consumption will be increased by 4,000 gallons per day by proposed extensions to farms, and a further 3,000 gallons per day for the extensions to Moreton Say and Bletchley. It is therefore estimated that the daily consumption will be increased to 20,000 gallons. This supply is constant in quality and quantity. There are no standpipes.

Hodnet Supply.

Consumption 11,000 gallons per day.

The capacity of pump is 1,000 gallons per hour (automatic).

This scheme was completed in 1935 and a gradual increase brought the consumption to 6,000 gallons in 1939. Since that date, the daily consumption has increased to 11,000 gallons. This scheme is supplied by a 7" bore, 230 feet deep. In view of the present limit of bore and pump, future needs, and the necessity of duplicate pumps, a proposal is under consideration for a new 12" bore-hole, the existing pump to operate in an emergency. This supply is of good quality and quantity. There are a few standpipes in the Area serving some twelve homes.

Marchamley.

This hamlet is in the parish of Hodnet and is at present supplied from a private source. The water is pumped from Weston in the Wem R.D.C.Area to a reservoir in the locality. The daily consumption is 3,200 gallons. This supply has given cause for complaint by reason of insufficient flow to Reservoir and the Council are giving serious consideration to improvement.

Woore and Norton-in-Hales.

These parishes have a piped supply which is purchased from the Nantwich R.D.C. The pumping station and reservoir are in the Parish of Woore.

<u>Yearly consumption.</u>	<u>Woore.</u>	<u>Norton.</u>
1943.	6,972,000.	1,096,000

This is a pure and constant supply and there is no dependence on standpipes for the homes.

Cheswardine.

<u>Consumption.</u>	1943.	6,000 gallons per day.
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This scheme supplies the Cheswardine Village and Sowdley. This supply requires careful supervision to maintain an adequate flow and, in addition, a close watch has to be kept on the Analyst's returns.

The Drayton R.D.C. area consists of 11 Parishes, 5 of which have a piped supply.

The Hodnet scheme is confined to the village area at present, but it is anticipated that this scheme will have to be extended in the near future.

There are several small areas which have a private piped supply, but generally the remaining 6 parishes have to rely on shallow wells (under 50 feet) and although there has been no general shortage in the area, there has been individual shortage, especially on the Dairy farms. Some of these cases have, or are being dealt with by the aid of grants from the County War Agricultural Executive Committee.

The Supplies under the Council's control are adequate at present but the increased demands on the Hodnet Supply will necessitate a larger bore and pump.

All Water Supplies are submitted for Bacteriological examination quarterly.

HOUSING.

General Scheme for Repair of Houses, etc.

In October 1943, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 2874. This circular gave guidance to Local Authorities with regard to the repair of houses and essential work. The object of the Government policy is to secure that available building labour and materials should be used so as to secure the maximum amount of improvements to the largest possible number of houses. The priority to be accorded to the work should, therefore, depend on the nature, and not the cause of the defects, and on the measure of the improvement in housing conditions which will result from the execution of the work. The maximum expenditure under this circular was £250. This has now been raised to £500 per house by Circular 9/44.

The work is certified by the Local Authority.

One Certificate has been issued during the year.

A Schedule of 11 small building firms has been prepared, who have undertaken to give priority to essential certified work.

5 Statutory notices have been served on owners during the year. All have been complied with.

Post-War Housing of The Working Classes.

Proposals are under consideration for the building of approximately 77 houses under the first year programme. 8 sites are available and in possession of the Council, and a further 12 sites will have to be acquired if the present proposals are finally approved.

SEWAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Cheswardine.

This Sewage scheme continues to give a satisfactory effluent despite the increased demands put on the plant.

New arms have been fitted to the 25 ft. distributor.

Ternhill Garden City.

This installation is privately owned and serves a few houses on a partly developed site.

The Ministry of Health approved a small private scheme and this is now giving a satisfactory effluent. (Hodnet Hall).

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE. The S.I. reports:-

There is no systematic collection of Refuse in the area, but in certain parts, facilities are available for tipping of domestic refuse.

SALVAGE.

The Salvage of Paper is carried out mainly by the school children in the various parishes. Each parish has its own Salvage Organiser.

The income for the year ending March 1944 was £47. 3. 6. Expenditure £18. 10. 0. £21. 5. 1. was refunded to the parishes to be devoted to War Charities.

Your Salvage Officer wishes to acknowledge the services of the W.V.S. who appointed a Representative to assist in the organisation and collection of Salvage in the various parishes. This Lady's services are greatly appreciated and the collection should be greatly improved in the future.

RATS AND MICE INFESTATION.

The Sanitary Inspector reports :-

At the request of the Ministry of Food, a Rat Infestation survey was carried out in the area. The survey showed that there were

2 Major (Heavy) infestations and 8 minor.

A map of the district showing areas affected, was sent to the Ministry concerned.

There have been no cases of homes infested with bugs.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The Sanitary Inspector reports :-

Number of Cowkeepers Wholesale Producers.	416.
" " Cowsheds.	990.
" " Dairies (Factories).	2.
" " Accredited Milk producers.	70.
" " Tuberculin Tested Heard.	3.
" " Retail Purveyors.	25.
" " Pasteurised Retailers.	1.

Improvements have been carried out at several farms to comply with the conditions of Accredited Milk production. One farm had new drainage system installed and several farms have been able to improve the water supply with aid of grants approved by the County War Agricultural Executive Committee.

The Government's appeal for more milk is directing attention to the necessity for a plentiful supply of pure water.

The extension of the Council's main to Moreton Say will meet an urgent need of the farms in that area. With an adequate water supply there is every reason to expect that the present high level of milk production in the Council's area, can be maintained.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

This area is served with Meat from the Abattoir at Whitchurch.

During the year, the following food was condemned :-

Luncheon Meat	6 lbs.	Milk	86 tins.
Sausage Meat	27 "	Vegetables & fruit	48 "
Bacon	5 "	Soups	133 "
Cheese	5 "	Jam	4 "
Rice	108 " (salvaged)	Corn beef	1 "
		Canned Herrings	2 "

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
Prevalence of, and control over infectious
and allied diseases.

The following table gives the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the Year together with the number of deaths:-

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Cases notified.</u>		<u>Deaths.</u>
	<u>1943.</u>	<u>1942.</u>	<u>1943.</u>
Scarlet fever.	12.	12.	-
Measles.	95.	10.	-
Whooping Cough.	34.	34.	-
Diphtheria.	2.	23.	2.
Pneumonia.	1.	7.	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2.	-	-
Erysipelas	2.	1.	-
Dysentery	1.	-	-

Incidence of disease in the various age groups.

<u>Ages.</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever.</u>		<u>Measles.</u>		<u>Whooping Cough.</u>		<u>Diphtheria.</u>	
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
0.	-	-	1.	2.	1.	3.	-	-
1.	-	-	5.	-	5.	4.	-	-
3.	1.	1.	7.	12.	3.	5.	-	-
5.	3.	4.	25.	23.	5.	6.	1.	-
10.	-	1.	4.	2.	-	2.	1.	-
15.	-	1.	1.	8.	-	-	-	-
25.	-	1.	1.	4.	-	-	-	-

Pneumonia.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
65. +	1.	-

Scabies.

The small number of cases notified were treated at home or at the Central Clinic. No cases were sent to the centre at Newport provided for the treatment of cases in the North East Salop combined district.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

There were two cases of Diphtheria during 1943. Neither of these cases had been immunised and both cases died.

The clinical side of this scheme for prophylaxis continued to be administered by the County Health Department. A few parents, however, look to the Family Doctor for this service.

	Age under 5 years.	5 years & over, but under 15.	Total.
Number of children (in- cluding temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st July and 31st December, 1943.	113.	85.	198.
Approximate estimated number of children in the Authority's area at 31st December, 1943.	695.	1372.	2067.
Percentage of the child popu- lation considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1943.	43.16%	86.51%	60.42%

Tuberculosis.

The number of notified cases on the register on December 31st 1943 and the comparative figures for 1941 and 1942 are as follows :-

	<u>Males.</u>		<u>Females.</u>		<u>Totals.</u>
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	
1943.	10.	24.	8.	20.	62.
1942.	9.	24.	6.	19.	58.
1941.	6.	22.	7.	19.	54.

New Cases.

Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
6.	2.	8.

Death Rates.

Death Rate from Pulmonary T.B. per 1,000 population	.49.	England & Wales. .50 +
Death Rate - Non-Pulmonary T.B. per 1,000 population.	.12	.11 +
Total Death Rate (all forms)	.61	.61 +

(Note: ⁺ These are provisional figures)

Age Group.	<u>New Cases.</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	Respiratory.		Non- Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non- Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5	-	-	-	1.	-	1.	-	-
5 -15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -35	1.	2.	-	-	-	-	-	1.
35 -45	1.	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-
45 -55	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	-
55 -65	2.	-	-	-	2.	-	-	-
TOTALS.	4.	2.	-	2.	3.	1.	-	1.

Cancer.

Total Deaths from Cancer - 9. (7 males, 2 females)

Death Rate per 1,000,000 living :-

Drayton R.D.C.

1023.

England & Wales.

1723.

W.A.M.STEWART.

14th July, 1944.

Medical Officer of Health.

